A Salt Lake Man Tells of His

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Travels.

SOME HISTORICAL FACTS.

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WHY THE TRIBES LEFT THEIR FORMER HONES.

Various Nations Found in the Territory.—The Civilization, Education, Home Life, Customs and Habits of the Red Men-Their Government.

Sulphur Springs, L. T., Dec. 16.—The civilized tribes, Crerokees, Choctaws, Chickneavs, Crecks and Seminoles occupy the eastern half of the Indian Territory, one of the profilest countries on earth.

The Seminoles, the smallest of these progressive American Indian tribes, occupy a small strip of land west and north of the other four and southeast of Oklahoms, a rich, fertile, timbered country right in the heart of the Indian BRIEF AND BREEZY,

BANDIAN CORN.

This being a native of this country, the aberighes better understand its uses, probably, than any other people. The aberighnes better understand its uses, probably, than any other people. The most celebrated of which is "Four Fuller," known among the Cherokees as "Conchanult is a marke of it many dishes, the most celebrated of which is "Four Fuller," known among the Cherokees as "Conchanult is a marke of it many dishes, the most celebrated of which is "Four Fuller," known among the Cherokees as "Conchanult is a marke of it many dishes, the most celebrated of which is "Four Fuller," known among the Cherokees as "Conchanult is proceed the original kind is not spolled with any moster in amount of the shelled own to lye from wood askes, which removes it until it becomes broken and reduced to a fine meal. The coarsest taken out is used as hominy or grits. Then the inter is boiled until it becomes a gruel. This is eaten without "trimmings." either treach or sour. This, together with their living.

The Seminole Indian is of medium height, of a round or chubby build, and his a very dark skim, much like our western Indians. Unlike the other four civilized tribes, they are comparatively free from mixture with other tribes and people. The long warm seasons combined with a livelihood so easily obtained encourage country right in the heart of the Incountry right in the heart of the in-dian Territory. The Seminoles at one time were mostly Creeks and a few were known as Mickasukies. The year 1550, about the time they were separ-ated from their mother tribe, they were occupying what is now Georgia and Alabama. Trouble among the chiefs and heads of the tribes resulted in Seacoffee, a leading chief, leading away many, moving southward, and in Seacoffee, a leading chief, leading away many, moving southward, and settling in the central part of Florida peninsula; from this circumstance the name of Seminole was given them meaning "runsways." In 1808 they were joined by another branch of the Creeks under Micco Hodjo, and an encounter with the remaining few Mikkasnicks brought about an amalganation, a good move for the protection of the tribes against the common foe, the white man. While the Fforidas were held by England and Spain, the Indians enjoyed perfect freedom. This peaceable condition was reversed, however, when this land was ceded to the United States on July 17, 1821. Because of encroachment on the cheicest of the land, the Indians re-

This peaceable conflition was reversed, however, when this land was ceded to the United States on July 17, 1821, Because of chercoachment on the chaicest of the land, the Indians resorted to arms and killed some of the whiten, which resulted in their removal to the southern part of the peninsula. The Seminoles and Mickasukies, called Florida's numbered at this time 2,890 over 1,500 of whom were men. Their siaves numbered about 800 over two-thirds of which were women and children. Stipulations of an agreement with the government previous to their removal, were to the effect, that the latter was to furnish the Indians with food the first year until they could raise a crop. Their crops falling them, they became dissailafied. White settlers followed them up, but not content, this time with the choicest lands, decoyed from them many of their siaves. The same old story was repeated. Again the whites succeeded in incitting these followed them up, but not content, this time with the choicest lands, decoyed from them many of their slaves. The same old story was repeated. Again the whites succeeded in inciting the red man to deeds of violence, causing provocation to again ask the government to remove them, this time across the Mississippi river. An agreemen was entered into by which seven chiefs were to visit their prospective new country and ascrtain whether or not the conditions were suitable for their tribe. A government commission met them at Fort Gheson, Ind. and by some means obtained their signature on the part of the chiefs, for on their return they reported to the contrary. The government's determination to carry out the treaty, resulted in a long and bitter var, hashing between five and six years, and costing the United States millions of dollars and many lives on both sides. Emigration and loss of life reduced the remaining tribe to about 400 souls, and moving cominned until 1812, about seven years, when 2.764 Indians and regro size to figure as principal in a functional property. The government of sold are and been lodged in the Indian Territory, some settling with their former tribe, the Creeks, who had previously emigrated to that country. The majority of the Seminoles finally settled where Okiahoma now is. They remained here until after the war of the robellion, when their tract of land was sold to the United States millions of the remaining tribe to about 400 souls, and moving cominned until after the war of the reduced to their present territory and a large sum of money. This territory obtained from the Creeks and fortunately for him the servence of land was sold to the United States millions finally settled where Okiahoma now is. They remained here until after the war of the reduced from the Creeks and finally settled where Okiahoma for their present territory and a large sum of money. This territory obtained from the Creeks and the continue of the corter of the content of the content of the content of the content

money received from the United States remaining in the treasury drawing an interest annually. These funds pay all school and executive expenses, giving free government and schools to all its eithers.

The governor and treasurer and a few sharp men have the people's country and money pretty well in their own hands.

These consist of small log houses built of rough oak logs and generally answer for light and enterance and daubed with mud. Two doors generally answer for light and enterance and sometimes a small opening is left in the side of the house for a window. Doors are hang in the primative style, on wooden hinges and fastened with a wood latch, lifted on the outside by a string. At the gabel end is a chimney built with sticks and daubed with. The Earl of Shrewsbury, who is still the The Earl of Shrewsbury and the Ea These consist of small log houses built of rough oak logs and generally are hewn, chinked with wood and daubed with mud. Two doors generally answer for light and enterance and somelimes a small opening is left in the side of the house for a window. Doors are hung in the primative style, on wooden bings and fastened with a wood latch, lifted on the outside by a string. At the gabel end is a chimney huld with sticks and daubed with nud. The fire place is used for all purposes. In most homes the frying pan and bake skillet are the only cooking utensels. The few leading men have good residences, built mostly of THE FARM.

The farm consists principally of from two to ten acres of land, called a patch, cut out of the woods, the timber being used for house logs and fence rails. On these patches they mostly grow corn, and some cotton, a few vegetables, sweet potatoes and turnips, gooder peas, or pounts, and some fruit, such as native incitan peaches. In the spring of the year one can locate an Indian house in the dense forest by the perfume issuing from, and in beholding those pretty little patches of pink blessoms. Farming is done mostly among the freez which are cut around and left to die, besides wild game and left to die, besides and left to die left to die, besides and left to die, besides THE FARM.

woods, feeding on the roots and moss, accorns and nuts that fall from the trees. The only care is the carmatteing to distinguish their owners. Beef is "jerked" in the primitive style, and dried for summer use.

IN THE TRAPPER'S STORY HOW COLGATE WAS LEFT TO PERdried for summer use.

INDIAN CORN.

BRIEF AND BREEZY,

No matter what he ever wrote.
Whose talent can extend the tail
Of last year's short-sicht overcoat,
He has a fortune in his list.
New York Journal.

If there exists a novelist

Both Inhuman and Cowardly.

Both Inhuman and Cowardly.

Christmas ball Monday night will be crowded as usual.

All our students attending the academy and university are coming home for the holiday vacation.

Thomas Fleming, aged 60, died at the remains of George T. Colgate, the unfortunate man who accompanied the party of hunters headed by William E. Carlin and his New York friend, A. L. A. Himmerwright, in the remains of contractions of cont friend, A. L. A. Himmerwright, in the sapacity of cook and camp assistant. Stories heretofore told in connection with the desertion of Colgate are contradicted by Ben Keeley, a trapper, who led the party out of the mountains. Keeley today told your correspendent the following story of the entire trip, including the harrowing detalls of the abandonment of the unfor-

tire trip, including the harrowing details of the abandonment of the unfortunate Colgate:

"It was some time during the month of October. I cannot give the exact date, for I did not carry a calendar with me, when I went into the mountains to trap for the winter, and that Martin Spencer, the guide of young Carlin's party, came to my cabin and stated that he and his charges had too long delayed the exit from Blitter Roots and that he thought they were in a bad fix. The main body of the party shortly after came up. Carlin and Himmelwright questioned me closely regarding my knowledge of the country and ability to construct and handle a raft for mountain streams. Being satisfied with the information thus acquired they proposed to purchase my share of provisions in the cabin occupied by Jerry Johnson and myself, and engage me at a liberal figure to assist them in making their escape by means of the Clearwater river. This proposition I quickly accepted, induced a ragely to do so by the fact that my mountain partner and myself were on anything but good terms, and I was glad of an opportunity to get out of putting in a long winter with him.

"In noticed at the time that George Colgate, who accompanied the Carlin party, was a very sick man, and called attention to the fact that the trip ahead of us was an exceptionally difficult one, and that It would be almost impossible for a man in his condition to successfully accomplish it. There was some talk of leaving the poor fellow behind with Johnson in the cabin, but the latter was surly and we decided to take him along with us. We traveled a distance of about three miles when we struck the river, and as timber when we struck the river, and as timber when we struck the river, and as timber when we struck the river and we decided to take him along with us. We traveled a distance of about three miles would refuse the suffering man even the necessarily slow, and I think we consumed about fourteen days in this task, Colgate, however, was much improved by this time, and we looked tunate Colgate:
"It was some time during the month -New York Journal.

John A. Hansen, the nine-year-old son of Reporter Hansen of the News, had the misfortune to tracture his left collar bone in two places yesterday evening. The little fellow was running a race with his sister and fell, injuring himself as stated. He suffered intense pain for a time. Doctors Richards and Wilcox reduced the fracture.

bank where we had left poor Coigate
to perish.

"I am confident that had it been
young Carlin or one of his friends who
had been thus deserted, an attempt at
rescue would have been promptly
made. However, young Carlin carried
his point and, after resting a couple of
days, we journeyed into Kendrick, and
subsequently in company with General
Carlin reached Spokane.

"A few days later Mrs. Colgate,
heart-broken and hardly able to
stand up under her sad bereavement,
arrived in that city to learn the story
of her husband's untimely end from the
lips of his associates. She was received
by the general, his son, and Himmelright, and in an almost insolent manner, and summarify disposed of with a
few paltry dollars that they figured
were due Colgate for services rendered
on the trip. The poor woman's pafired them. So she lays the fragile, use,
less, shining gauses away in orris powder
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Kuemmel, Fernet, Absynthe, etc.,

From Payson.

the collection is the justly celebrated iron massion.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, who is still the owner of the collection, and has loaned it for exhibition in this country, is the twentieth in succession. He is Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl Talbot in the peer-age of England and Earl or Waterford and Wexford in all the peerage of Ireland. He is primer Earl of England and Ireland and Hereditary High Steward of Ireland. He has recently been appointed High Steward of the ancient burough of Stafford.—New York Times.

Payson. Dec. 12.—Business means brightening up some for the holidays, though our merchants have not laid in any extra goods for this meason, presuming the times too dull to bring trade only for the necessities of actual need. Toys and fancy goods are scarces well argely to fill the small stockings this year, though the Sunday schools are getting ready for concerts for Friday and Salurday evenings. The first ward takes, the opera house, the Second Payson, Dec. 19.-Business in any extra goods for this season, pre-suming the times too dull to bring trade only for the necessities of actual need. Toys and fancy goods are scarce. Suesis and nuts, cakes, etc., will go largely to fill the small stockings this year, though the Sunday schools are getting ready for concerts for Friday and Saturday evenings. The first ward takes the opera house, the Second

THE TRAPPER'S STORY
HOW COLGATE WAS LEFT TO PERISH BY CARLIN.

Ward the Tabernacie, and both are to entertain Santa Claus with a Christmas tree and a long programme of songs, music and recitations.

A charity ball is given Thursday evening by the Odd Fellows, the proceeds to be given to the poor people of Payson. The Payson relief society is also making arrangements to do something for the needy by way of charitable good.

A Song of Trouble. Little bit of a fellow— Couldn't get him to sleep; And the mother sighed as he tessed and cried;

"He's such a trouble to keep!" Little bit of a fellow— Couldn't get him to sleep. Little bit of a fellow—
But the eyes of the mother weep;
For one sad night that was lost to light
God smiled and kissed him to sleep—
Little bit of a fellow,
And he wasn't a trouble to keep!
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

perfect the man result; "The result is an analysis of the continues many self-size and the continues of the continues and t

S. H. Clifford. New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

ably comes nearest the facts, is that the entire mine will have to be abandoned for at least two or three months doned for at least two or three mouths. This report is the more creditable owing to the fact that all the mules used in the mine were sent to Rock Springs and other points last Monday, and several of the miners with whom the writer has conversed, stated that they were told by Superintendent Black that the mine would be entirely closed for several months. It is said that the company is making provisions for the men

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building was taken out of the contracttors' hands and the work placed in
charge of a building committee, there
was a tacit agreement on the part of
the men that the obligations of the
city would be paid in warrants, while
the county would pay its share in
tash. Under this arrangement the
nen worked all summer. The stone
cutters received \$2.25 per day in cash
and the same amount in warrants,
the county would pay its share in
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charged without payment in full. It
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A COAL MINE ON FIRE.

conflicting reports concerning in the store couliers should have made some allowance for the financial condition of the city and not tried to embarrass it still more by attempting to prefent the completion of an important work.

The contractor tells me that he has been on the since Sunday. One is that the fire is confined to one entry and that they will wall up this entry with mason work, completely shutting off the fire from the rest of the mine, and that as soon as this is done work will be resumed in the other entrys. The other report, and the one which probably comes nearest the facts, is that the entire mine will have to be abandoned for at least two or three months.

GREAT IS MERCUR.

The Union Pacific Officials Looked

on the control of Salt Lake. Core and some terms of the performance. It seems were rapidly becoming exhaust and think the case of the performance. It seems were rapidly becoming exhaust and the performance. It seems were rapidly becoming exhaust and the performance. It seems were rapidly becoming exhaust and the performance. It seems were rapidly becoming exhaust and the performance of the performance. It seems were rapidly becoming exhaust and the performance of the performance. It seems were rapidly becoming exhaust and the performance of the performance. It seems were rapidly becoming exhaust and the performance of the performanc

TRADE AND FINANCE.

On the stock exchange today specula-lation was feverish and unsettled. The course of Atchison stock in today's toss of the Grangers were among the strongest active list.

Ronds strong and irregular.

Governments duff.

Petroleum, susier; closed 76%.

A BIG JUDGMENT.

J. W. Seligman has obtained infigurent for nearly \$49,000 against the Bullock-Wilder company. It is understood it was on a breach of centract concerning the Mexican railway.

ARE AFTER STEIN

New York, Dec. 22 A motion has been made before Judge Trinax, for a special receiver of Abe Stoin & Co., on behalf of the Bank of South America, the German Bank of South America and the German Bank of Lon-don, It is alleged Stein misrepresented his financial condition.

A STOCK JOBBING CANARD.

Nav Pacific Mall. Reading R. G. W. Preferred . 35½ Sugar 7 Union Pacific 51 Fargo Ex.... 1 85½ Electric

BOSTON QUOTATIONS.

MINING STOCKS. New York, Dec. 22

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Money on call, easy, 1011-5; closed 17; prime mercentile paper, 34:445; sterling exchange, dull with actual business in bankers bills; k52;6487 for demand; 634; for sixty days. NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

New York, Drc. 22.

HOPS—Dull; state common to choice, 186225; Pacific coast, 186215;
WOOL—Dull; domestic fleece, 15625; pulled, 26525.

COFFER—Quiet; lake, 16.36.
LEAD—Firm, domestic, 2.38.
TIN—Quiet; straits, 26.65.
COFFEE—Options opened 5215 points higher, but reacted sharply and ruled more active on large liquidation of long accounts, closed steady, 2615 points act decline. Sales 22.000 bags. December, 17.30217.50; farmary, 18.5041.66; Petroary, 18.50416.66; March, 18.150416.15; apot Rio, dull; No. 7, 18148188.

SUGAR—Raw, dull; fair refining, 184; centrifund, 36-test, 22-36216.5; refined, quiet, steady; off A, 3746318-15; mould A, 446411-8; cut land and crushed, 2652-15; powdered, 49-168412-1; granulated, 45-168412; cubes, 49-168412-1; granulated, 45-168412; cubes, 49-168412-1; granulated, 45-168412; cubes, 49-168412-1; cut land and crushed, 2652-16; powdered, 49-168412-1; granulated, 45-168412; cubes, 49-168412-11.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

WHEAT—Moderate business, opened is lower; declined is more on weaker cables, light exports, free celling and execution of stop loss orders; rallied is on covering by shorts at a decline; closed weak, is lower than yesterday. Receipts, 16,000 bushels; shipments, 15,000 hushels; others unchanged. The board will be closed to morrow and Monday.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Dec. 22

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,500; active, steady to higher; good to extra steers, \$1,005.00; fair, 4,509.45; others, 1,009.45; Texans, 2.5; stockers, 1,509.45; active, 1,005. higher; rough and common, 5,009.35; mixed and packers, 5,1095.15; prime, heavy and butchers' weights, 6,1505.25; prime, light, 5,206.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,00; dull and lower; fair to good mixed, 2,009.3,05; westerns, 2,609.3,5.

CHICAGO GENERAL MARKET. Chicago, Dec. 22.

WEAT-Weak! cash, 594; May, 555, CORN-Stendy; cash, 345; May, 385, OATS-Easy; cash, 276; May, 385, PORK-Steady; January, 12.60; May, ARD-Steady: January, 7.75; May,